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It may be noted that while the Democrats are condemning the Philippine policy they have none to offer. It is always been thus.

When Mr. Croker retired from control of Tammany he named his successor without the trouble of conferring with his associates. They permitted the retiring dictator to dictate.

It was not the fault of the rules of the House that the isthmian canal bill was not ably debated, but the fact that no one seemed prepared to make an argument for or against the Nicaraguan route.

A careful perusal of the letter of the gallant Lawton is commended to all men like Representative Miers. He, and those like him, may be assured that it is not "good politics" to scuttle out of the Philippines between two days.

The President can say to those who may attempt to make a visit to Indianapolis on the occasion of the dedication of the monument an argument that he should visit their cities, that he will go when they have a soldiers' monument like that of Indiana to dedicate.

After careful investigation and consideration of the question in all its aspects the House committee on the revision of the laws has decided to adopt the form "the United States is" instead of the "United States are." The Journal settled the question for itself long ago.

The caucus renomination of Senator Allison, of Iowa, was, of course, equivalent to an election. This will be Senator Allison's sixth consecutive term in the Senate, the longest on record. The Republicans of Iowa have honored themselves by keeping him there so long.

When in New York, Mr. Croker spent an hour with Mr. Bryan, who was pleased to say to reporters that "Mr. Croker has shown his devotion to the party's interests in selecting Mr. Nixon, who represents that element in Tammany which stood for clean government." It is understood that Mr. Bryan and Mr. Croker discussed plans to prevent ex-Governor Hill from getting control of the Democratic organization in New York.

The long-distance talk at sea between a German steamship and a Cunard, covering a period of nearly three days while the vessels were fifty to sixty miles apart, is the most interesting trial of the Marconi system yet made. It demonstrates the practical utility of the system as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between sea and shore, and greatly strengthens Marconi's claim of transoceanic communication.

Evidently Mr. Babcock's bill relating to the duties on iron and steel is designed to permit foreign competition. With pig iron and the simpler forms of iron and steel on the free list, Germany and Belgium might send their surplus to the United States at a lower price than they would sell the same at home, just as Great Britain did for years before the Morrill tariff of 1861, and as the United States Steel Corporation is now doing in England. The reduction proposed by Mr. Babcock upon tin plates, if the figures are correct, might give Great Britain an opportunity to sell tin plates in this country, but to do so she must pay the duty, which is the reported difference between London and Pittsburgh. All the rates on iron and steel which Mr. Babcock would repeal are those imposed by the Gorman tariff, passed by a Democratic Congress.

It is again announced that the combination of the coal mines in Indiana and Illinois is about completed. Such a combination will be for the interest of mine owners, miners and consumers, if those who will control the property do not seek to put up prices by restricting production, or, in other words, if they do not seek to make their combination a trust. Should they be blinded by greed their combination will come to grief, as have other combinations which have undertaken to advance prices. The list of combinations that have fallen into ruin by such an indefensible policy should be a warning. In this country coal would be a difficult product to put under a monopoly. There is too much coal land which any combination cannot control, and too much capital to engage in the opening of new mines if, by large profits, the combination should make the industry an inviting one.

It is almost amusing nowadays to watch the competition among European powers in saying or doing gracious things for the United States. They have all discovered that the great, big, powerful and peaceable Republic of the West is worth keeping on the right side of. Great Britain has been making friendly overtures for two years

post, Emperor William asks the President to let his daughter christen the Emperor's yacht and wires his warm thanks for the President's consent, and now a St. Petersburg dispatch says that at the Russian New Year's reception, which comes about two weeks after our New Year's day, the Czar and Czarina were especially gracious toward the United States ambassador, and inquired particularly about President Roosevelt, concerning whose character and achievements they expressed a high opinion. These pleasing evidences that Uncle Sam is considerable of a person are decidedly more pronounced since the naval victories achieved during our war with Spain, but they show that the powers recognize a great fact when they meet it "coming up the pike," as it were.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.

The chief aims of the authors of the national banking system when it was advocated and adopted in 1863 were to take the control of the issue of bank money out of the hands of States and place it under national authority; to secure a national issue of paper money by banks that would be absolutely safe and current in every part of the country, and to make a market for a large volume of bonds which the government was forced to issue to prosecute the war. It was the design of the authors of the system that such banks should be strictly commercial institutions, lending money on short-time paper of unquestioned value and upon securities that can be readily turned into money. Attempts were made to change the law so that national banks could lend money on real-estate security, but all failed because it was the conservative judgment of the country that it would be safer for all that the national bank should continue a strictly commercial bank. It has been held that the national banks, in the course of their ordinary business, are forced to take as much real estate in the collection of their loans as it is prudent for them to hold. This restriction upon the national bank is not due to any distrust of real-estate values, but to the fact that it is often very difficult to realize upon the best mortgages of real estate. There is no better security in the world.

Representative McCleary, of Minnesota, has sent out a circular asking for an expression of opinion upon a proposition to authorize the smaller banks to loan their funds upon real estate. It is understood that such a change in the law will be urged upon the House banking committee. It may be possible to loan a limited amount of money upon real estate without danger, but any lending which will so tie up the resources of a bank that they cannot be speedily realized upon in seasons of distrust, when people are sure to call for their deposits, is certain to promote panics.

When depositors are in doubt about the stability of a bank they want their money. If the bank cannot meet all the demands of its depositors it goes into the hands of a receiver, and distrust and panic follow. During such seasons it is of no avail to tell depositors that their money is loaned on real estate worth two or three times the loan, since it is their money and not real estate that they are eager to obtain. Furthermore, there is reason to believe that the very fact that the deposits of men in active business were being loaned on real estate would cause careful men to refuse to intrust their money to the banks. Again, any farmer who would be a safe borrower of funds for temporary use has stock or produce upon which banks could lend money. Another suggestion against the project is that there is an abundance of money in the country, which was not the case ten or twenty years ago. The agents of life insurance companies and trust companies are searching the country for real-estate loans, so that those who desire to borrow upon farms and other real estate will not suffer hardship if they can not borrow of the national banks.

These are prosperous times; confidence rules the people; there is no sign of insecurity in any quarter, unless the very sense of security shall lead banks to lend too freely to syndicates like that which has forced a Cleveland savings bank to suspend. During such a season sound policy requires that all legislation should tend to strengthen the sources of credit and the institutions which hold the money of the business world. The loaning of money by national banks on real-estate security to any extent is not a thing which will fortify public confidence.

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA.

If any person had predicted ten years ago that within that period in the future Alaska would contain a busy population of nearly 60,000, and that there would be projected by responsible parties a railroad traversing the territory a distance of 400 miles to a point on Bering strait with a view of connecting with the Transiberian road, the prediction would have been regarded as visionary. Yet that is the situation to-day, and there is reason to believe that the development of Alaska has but just begun.

The varied resources and true climate conditions of the Territory are just beginning to be known. The discovery of gold started the first tide of immigration in that direction, and for a time gold mining was the only interest. Now it is found that the Territory possesses other resources which may eventually contribute as much to its prosperity as its gold mines. In his last annual report Governor Brady, an Indiana man by the way, says: "It is beginning to dawn upon many that Alaska is susceptible of very great agricultural possibilities. The great river valleys embrace cultivable areas large enough for good-sized states. There is a tract southwest of Yakutat, lying between the sea and the mountains, which is sixty miles long and from fifteen miles to thirty miles wide, which to-day is covered with redtop which stands as high as a man's shoulder." The Governor also quotes from an address by Colonel Ray, of the United States army, that "it is to be regretted that in all that has been said and written of Alaska special features only have been exploited. There has not been enough told of the diversified possibilities of the country, which, if developed, would be of greater importance than all the gold mines that have been opened up. There are greater resources in Alaska to-day than in the Pacific coast States if the timber is left out." The Governor enumerates some of these resources and also gives interesting facts regarding the climate of Alaska, which is far from being as severe as is generally supposed. He cites instances of men who have come there with the intention of mining and who have found the conditions so favorable for farming and gardening

that they have gone into it with highly satisfactory results. The army officer above quoted says:

The climate of Alaska is better than on the great plains of Wyoming, Montana and some parts of Nevada. In all parts of Alaska there are more hospitable winters. They have no severe storms in the interior, and in the dead of winter horses and cattle can be worked without any danger of being frozen. People who go there think they will experience a great change in climate, but this is a mistake, for all last winter I very seldom wore an overcoat.

These statements from trustworthy sources regarding the varied resources and climatic conditions of Alaska will surprise most persons, and when it is remembered that the Territory embraces, all told, 380,520,000 acres, a large part of which is still unexplored as to mineral wealth, agricultural resources, fisheries and timber, one can readily see that it must have a great future before it.

The experience of the United States has demonstrated that railway transportation is a prime factor in the growth and development of the country, and this is what is needed in Alaska. That it will come in time there can be no doubt. The railroad project already referred to aims at opening up an important part of the Territory and striking a point on the coast of Bering strait which, in the opinion of competent engineers, would make practical connection with the Transiberian railroad entirely feasible. Fifty years ago there were very few persons who believed in the feasibility of a railroad across the American continent to the Pacific coast. Now there are several. Fifteen years ago the great Transiberian railroad was scarcely more than a vague dream. The order of the Czar authorizing its construction was issued March 17, 1891. To-day it is an accomplished fact. The proposed railroad across a portion of Alaska would involve fewer engineering difficulties than either of those above mentioned. The project is in keeping with twentieth century progress, and its promoters have a right to expect that Congress will regard it as favorably as it has others of national scope.

POSTAL LAW VIOLATIONS.

Two interesting cases of violation of the postal laws are reported. A man in Richmond, Va., who recently sent an indecent letter to President Roosevelt, has been arrested and held to bail on the charge of sending an indecent writing through the mails. The offense in this case was not against the President, but against the law, and the penalty would be the same had the letter been mailed to any private citizen. The law is comprehensive and embraces "every obscene book, pamphlet, picture, paper, writing, print or other publication of an indecent character," the penalty being a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment at hard labor not less than one year or more than ten years, or both, at the discretion of the court. While the fact that an indecent letter was sent to the President would not change the legal character of the offense it might be considered an aggravating circumstance in determining the punishment.

In the other case a preacher in Illinois was arrested for mailing to a man in Iowa postal cards carrying personally offensive quotations from the Bible. For instance, one card read: "God will smite you till you plead for mercy." A jury found that this reflected on the character of the person addressed, and the sender was fined \$50 and costs. That message sent in a sealed envelope would not have been a violation of law, because it was not obscene or indecent, but the sending of a threatening postal card is actionable. Wreaking one's private revenge by postal card is dangerous business.

The Chicago Record-Herald, in advocating a reciprocal treaty with Canada, says that "Canada seeks a reduction of our tariff on fish, lumber and coal." Yes, and Canada demands that all its farm produce, particularly the produce of the small farmer—hay, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, fruit, wheat, and all vegetables—be admitted free of duty to all the cities along the northern border and on the Atlantic coast. It is a proposition to give to Canada a market which our farmers can abundantly supply, while Canada is able to sell some of its products below a fair price because of cheaper land and labor. We are doing well enough in trading with Canada. She purchases of us all that she cannot purchase as cheaply of Great Britain, amounting to \$107,789,233 during the fiscal year which ended with last June, and we took from Canada \$42,800,000 of her products. Without giving our farmers' markets to Canada, our trade has increased rapidly in that country, and will continue to do so because Canada is so located, with reference to the United States, that she cannot, in many things, trade elsewhere. Besides, Canada is in no position to find fault. She has prohibited the export of saw-logs to the United States because her lumbermen desire to sell the finished lumber; she has made the duty imposed on British-made goods 25 per cent. less than on American. But why does the Chicago paper give the impression that Canada desires only a reduction of duty on lumber, fish and coal, when the thing she really covets is the American market for her farmers?

Representative Miers, of this State, seems to have grown very eloquent in denouncing "this cruel and inhuman war" in the Philippines, and the administration for refusing to end it. There is very little war in the Philippines now, and what little there is left is fast subsiding. The administration has been trying hard to end it, but not in Mr. Miers's way. He says: "The slaughter would cease in six months if the administration would declare a purpose to give the Filipinos that liberty which all men desire and to which all men are entitled." In other words, Mr. Miers would have the administration haul down the American flag in the Philippines and leave them to their fate. As a matter of fact, the United States has offered the Filipinos every guarantee and blessing of constitutional government that is enjoyed in Indiana, but Mr. Miers evidently does not think that kind of liberty is good enough. Perhaps it is to be regretted that the Filipinos could not be complete independence, so that Mr. Miers and those who agree with him might feel from the tyranny of the United States government and find a home in the free and independent Philippines. A satrapy like Indiana could not compare with a free government established by liberty-loving Filipinos.

A surprising revelation of venality in the financial press of London was made by a witness who testified in a court proceeding that "all the daily financial press, and those publishing reports of transactions on the

Stock Exchange, and everything of that kind, will not do so, and will not assist companies in any shape or form unless they have a consideration in some form or other." The person who gave this testimony had been a director and promoter of some large concerns and was in a position to know the facts. He said it was the custom for companies to fee the financial press to the amount of \$45,000 or \$50,000 each, and he mentioned the Financial Times and the Financial News among those which he knew had been thus subsidized. The statement is surprising, because these papers have been supposed to be far above that sort of thing. Englishmen often talk about the venality of the American press, but it is not believed that any paper in this country making the least claim to respectability would practice such methods.

THE HUMORISTS.

Sailed Him.

"She is an adept in pyrography," we told him.

"That will suit me exactly," replied he, "for I'm very fond of pie myself!"

Had Another Policy.

Brooklyn Life.

"Skeffynuff says that it never paid him to be honest."

"Certainly it didn't. He wasn't!"

Fair Warning.

Town and Country.

He (nervously)—Who is that tramping around overhead?

She (staring)—That's the fellow who's always gets restless towards morning.

Sarcasm.

Gawaway—Hello, Crabbe, what are you going to do with that cat?

Crabbe—Going to have an arse-plant well in our sitting room with it. Didn't suppose I was going to take pictures, did you?

Accounted For.

Yonkers Statesman.

Hubb—You call Boston slaw, and yet we spent \$6 per capita for postage stamps last year, while New York spent only \$3 per capita.

Gotham—Well, we can't always wait for a letter to get there, we telegraph.

Impertinent Question.

Chicago Tribune.

"I maintain," she said, raising her voice, "that the old and oft repeated assertion that women are more than men has no foundation whatever in fact."

"Then why," asked the man in the case, "is our common language universally called the 'mother tongue'?"

ANARCHY AND LAW.

Recorder Goff Moralizes on Certain Phases of Society at Large.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—Recorder Goff has just made an address before the Nineteenth Century Club upon "Anarchy," which is attracting considerable attention here. In part the speaker said:

"For us who are gathered here, in this well-arranged and beautifully decorated chamber, under the glare of the electric lights, if we are to properly understand anarchy is abominable. We would be false to our surroundings if we did not. We are well dressed and properly seated, and financially, and it is only natural for us to take the position of the party in possession, and assume to honor it. If we make the mistake of congratulating ourselves on the present state of our society, or our position in it, the anarchy and nobility of France took the same position before the revolution in regard to the rights of man. But was it not their lives which caused the revolution? The nobles assumed themselves in luxury and wealth while the people starved. Who were the Anarchists? The people or they?"

Recorder Goff said that in our efforts to devise legislation for repressing anarchy there was great danger that we might destroy the rights of the people and extirpate ideas by legislation," he said.

"Laws never made men and women virtuous, and I shall not endeavor to make laws. If the idea is right it will triumph, and the repressive methods will prove only a fuel to feed the flames. The right, wrong, ideas die of themselves. In dealing with anarchy let us remember that if our government is to be a government of rightness then anarchy is a craze and this craze will pass as other crazes have in the world's history."

HEADQUARTERS CHOSEN.

Offices of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees to Be in Chicago.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—The Brotherhood of Railway Employees has decided that Chicago shall be its future headquarters, and to-day decided to hold its next convention there in May, 1904. The question of ritual was taken up and the convention decided that the nomenclature of the officers shall follow that of railroading. The presiding officer of a division or lodge will be designated as the manager, the vice president as the superintendent, the marshals as conductors and assistant conductors. The inside sentinel will be known as the watchman and the outside sentinel as the flagman. The inside door will be termed the "inner block," and the outside door as the "outer block," following the block system in railroading. The chief financial officer of the order will be called the general auditor.

It also was decided to place an organization in St. Louis, and the men who were from Chicago, Albuquerque, Omaha, Helena, Kansas City, Denver, Fort Worth, Aberdeen, St. Paul, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Columbus, Nashville, Atlanta, Washington, Pittsburgh, New York city, Boston, Montreal and Winnipeg.

WEALTHY MEN SLOW.

"Captains of Industry" Have Not Subscribed to the McKinley Fund.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 15.—Colonel Myron T. Herrick, treasurer of the McKinley National Memorial Association, and president of the American Bankers' Association, said to-day: "There have been practically no contributions to the McKinley memorial fund from the captains of industry or those at the head of our great commercial and manufacturing institutions, much to my surprise. They have left the building of this memorial to the wage-earners in factories, shops, and stores, and to the school children, who are not faltering in their expression of love and confidence in William McKinley. Those men of means who could contribute seem to have delayed or forgotten."

NEW EPISCOPAL BISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess Consecrated at Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Frederick Burgess was consecrated bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, to-day. The presiding bishop at the service was Bishop Potter, of New York; the co-consecrators were Bishops Doane, of Albany, and Davies, of Michigan, and the sermon was preached by Bishop Doane. The presenters were Bishops Brewster, of Connecticut, and Lawrence, of Massachusetts. Nineteen bishops and other clergymen were present at the consecration.

Reception to Central Americans.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—President Zelaya gave an elaborate reception to Cortizo to-day in honor of Presidents Gerardo, of Salvador, and Sierra, of Honduras. General Molino, the minister of war of Guatemala, who have arrived at that place on the invitation of President Zelaya to the celebration of the centennial of the republics looking, as declared to the press, to the preservation of peace in those States. Thousands of natives of Nicaragua were present at the function.

STATE COMMITTEE.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

and earnestly urged that both senators do everything in their power to pass the bill in the Senate and House.

THIRD DISTRICT.

George W. Self, of Corydon, Unanimously Re-Elected Chairman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 15.—George W. Self, of Corydon, was this afternoon elected chairman of the Third district Republican central committee for the fourth consecutive time. Although Mr. Self had no opposition, much interest was manifested in the proceedings, and every delegate in the district was well represented. The convention was opened by prayer by the Rev. James Bobbett, of Eckerty. J. H. Weathers, of this city, was elected permanent chairman, and Samuel Wolfman, of Huntington, secretary. Dr. Z. T. Funk, of Harrison county, placed Mr. Self in nomination for re-election, and a motion was made to elect him unanimously, which was carried with a cheer of approval.

The committee on resolutions was appointed by Chairman Weathers, and reported resolutions which were adopted by acclamation. They approve the course of Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge in the Republican congressmen. The present report on state administration and its management, the State debt, contracted by Democratic administrations and mismanagements, is endorsed. The death of President McKinley is deplored, and legislation is asked that will wipe away its baneful teachings from the country. Faith is expressed that President Roosevelt, in his wisdom and sagacity, will so guide the ship of State that the prosperity begun under the policy of his predecessor will continue and grow. A tariff is favored which will protect American industry and the products of the American farmer from the cheap and underpaid labor of Europe.

The resolutions strongly approve of the course of Governor Durbin in refusing the requisition of an alleged State officer for Kentucky, holding office without having been elected thereto, to deliver over to the authorities of Kentucky ex-Governor Taylor, and electing John H. Taylor to be tried by a partisan court and a partisan jury, upon proof procured by blood-hounds and a partisan charge growing out of a political contest.

The unselfish party zeal of Chairman Self and his fellow workers in the past six years without thought of personal reward, is commended.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Patriotic Resolutions Adopted and O. H. Montgomery Elected Chairman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Jan. 15.—The Republicans of the Fourth district met here to-day to select a member of the State committee. The district was well represented. Johnson county made its initial appearance, and was welcomed into the fold. Judge Marshall Hacker, of Columbus, presided and J. J. Drybread, of Franklin, was made secretary.

A committee on resolutions was appointed, and through its chairman, Frank E. Little, of North Vernon, submitted resolutions which were adopted. They gloried in Congress, deploring the death of President McKinley and eulogizing his lofty patriotism, spirit and noble character. They gloried in the present administration, expressing admiration for the rugged patriotism and ability of President Roosevelt, and approving his declared intention of carrying out the policy of his illustrious predecessor; commending the services of Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge, and inviting patriotic and progressive Democrats who cannot unite upon a party of their own to join the ranks of the Republican party.

Oscar H. Montgomery, of Seymour, was nominated for district chairman by acclamation, and accepted the honor by a rousing speech that was received with cheers.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Harmony Reigns Supreme and J. D. Hogate Is Elected Chairman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Jan. 15.—Thirty-five minutes sufficed for the completion of all of the work of the Fifth district convention in this city to-day to select a Republican district chairman. Julian D. Hogate, of Dravosville, was the unanimous choice of the convention and he was chosen by acclamation, no other name having been presented. The persons who predicted a fight between the Holliday and Barcus wings of the party in the district were surprised by the result, although it was practically settled in county caucuses last night that all of the delegations would vote for Mr. Hogate. The indications were to the time of the arrival of the leaders from the various counties was that there would be a strong contest, with each party in the contest seeking to elect their choice of a chairman. However, this was settled by the action of Mr. Hogate, who announced positively that if elected he would be impartial to either side, and would serve each side equally well. The delegates who were expected for Barcus and those of Putnam county, who were pledged to Mr. Corwin, of this county, were disappointed. It was made possible. Mr. Barcus was here, but sought to alleviate whatever feeling there might have been that he was not making a fight. He early announced himself as being perfectly satisfied with Mr. Hogate.

The convention was opened by prayer by the retiring district chairman, D. V. Miller, and the committee on organization reported as follows: Permanent chairman, George W. Grubbs, of Morgan county; vice chairman, O. E. Adams, of Clay; Frank L. Hendricks, of Hendricks; J. H. Hendricks, of Adams; James H. Keer, of Clark; E. L. Harris, of Putnam; William Hamilton, of Vermilion; George D. Brown, of Harrison; and permanent secretary, Harry M. Smith, of Putnam county, and assistants, the editors present of the Republican papers of the Fifth district.

The committee on resolutions presented the following: "The Republicans of the Fifth district, in convention assembled, recognize their allegiance to Republican principles as essential to national prosperity and growth; deplore the death of President McKinley, and demand a stronger legislation for the purpose of repression of anarchy; declare their unflinching confidence in the wisdom, integrity, statesmanship and strenuousness of President Roosevelt, and promise to uphold his great office over and over again; congratulate our senators and representatives in Congress upon their efficient services for the State and Nation; express to Representative E. S. Holliday our approval of his proposed pension legislation, and here and now resolve to keep the Fifth congressional district of Indiana in the Republican column in 1902."

H. Catlin was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The call of the counties for the nomination of candidates resulted in the presentation of the name of Mr. Hogate by Hendricks county, which was seconded by ex-Sheriff of the county by Harrison county. His name was presented to the convention and he was elected by acclamation.

The entire convention showed the best of feeling, and in no instance was there indication of lack of harmony between any of the delegates and leaders. Although the district was represented by the delegates predict a second term for Mr. Holliday.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Enthusiastic and Harmonious Convention Re-Elects Miles K. Moffett.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, Ind., Jan. 15.—A complete representation of delegates from the nine counties comprising the Sixth district met in convention at the Masonic opera house in this city to-day, for the purpose of selecting a district chairman and member of the Republican state central committee. The delegates arrived early, and by noon the work of the convention had been accomplished. There was no clashing of forces and every delegate moved off with typical Republican harmony.

Chairman Moffett opened the meeting and briefly stated its object, after which

ex-State Chairman Charles S. Hernly, of New Castle, was made chairman of the convention and W. S. Montgomery, of Greensburg, was chosen secretary. Harry Starr, of Richmond, placed the name of Miles K. Moffett, of Cambridge City, in nomination, and having no opposition he was re-elected by acclamation to serve as district chairman for Mr. Croker and the state committee. Mr. Moffett responded in a short speech, thanking the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and the enthusiasm manifested for the party at large.

The committee on resolutions, consisting of one member from each county, presented endorsements of the grand administration of President William McKinley, lamenting his untimely death, and also that of President Harrison and Governor Mount; approving the policy and present administration of Theodor Roosevelt to the present time, and giving expressions of confidence in the efforts of Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge and Representative Watson. Governor Durbin's administration was likewise the subject of praise, and much enthusiasm was expressed for the generally prosperous condition of the country.

After the work of the convention was completed the members of the district committee met, and Connersville was named as the convention town to nominate a member of Congress. The date was set for Feb. 20.

Withdrawals from the Race.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

HAGERSTOWN, Ind., Jan. 15.—Knute Porter, member of the State Board of Agriculture, announced to-day that he had withdrawn from the race for county auditor. This narrows the contest to two contestants, both in Richmond. At the beginning of the campaign Hagerstown had four candidates for county officers, but all have withdrawn and the west end of the county has but one candidate remaining.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Floyd A. Woods Elected a Member of the State Committee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FLOYD A. WOODS was chosen by acclamation yesterday afternoon to succeed Joseph B. Keatinge as a member of the Republican state central committee from the Seventh district. The selection of Mr. Woods was little more than a formality, no one opposing him for the honor.

When the meeting was called to order in the Criminal Court room, 115 of the 146 delegates elected to the district convention were present. They faced Joseph B. Keatinge, who had been chairman of the convention occupied fifteen minutes of actual time. Mayor Bookwalter, in a dozen words of commendation, placed Mr. Woods's name in nomination.

The closing speech was by Edgar E. Hendee, of Anderson, who is a candidate for joint senator from Rush, Hancock and Adams counties, and is a strong Republican speech. Toward the close of the meeting there was some more spirited music by the delegates, and the delegates adjourned in fine humor.

The newly elected district chairman is treasurer of the county of Hancock, W. L. Company, at Anderson. He is forty-two years old.

NINTH DISTRICT.

Fred A. Sims, of Frankfort, Is Re-Elected—Resolutions Summarized.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 15.—The Republicans of the Ninth district met at the Columbia Theater in this city at 10 o'clock this morning to elect a chairman for the coming campaign. The meeting was of no contest, the delegates from the several counties being unanimous for the re-election of Fred A. Sims, of this city, and that gentleman was named by acclamation